

STOCK MARKET NEWS AND REVIEW

BETHLEHEM EARNINGS 1918 P. C. ON COMMON

Net Income for Year Shows 5.45 Per Cent Profit on Gross.

SMALL DEPRECIATION CHARGE

Company Had Orders on Hand at End of Year Amounting to \$252,449,000.

Although the gross business of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in 1919 showed a decrease of \$166,568,502 compared with that of the previous year, its net income was \$15,366,860, or 19.8 per cent on the common stock, compared with \$15,930,390, or 20.08 per cent in 1918.

The net income for the year represents a profit of 5.45 per cent on the volume of business done.

The corporation had orders on hand December 31 last amounting to \$252,449,000 in value. New business booked during the year amounted to \$204,144,000.

The corporation expended \$35,500,000 on extensions and additions to plants during 1919.

Table of Earnings.

The preferred dividends are payable as follows:

April 1, 1920, to stockholders of record March 16, 1920.

July 1, 1920, to stockholders of record June 15, 1920.

October 1, 1920, to stockholders of record September 15, 1920.

January 1, 1921, to stockholders of record December 15, 1920.

Dividends on both classes of common stock are payable on April 1, 1920, to stockholders of record March 15, 1920.

Mr. Grace's comparative statement of earnings follows:

1919. 1918.

Gross sales and contracts \$281,641,907.01 \$448,410,808.62

Less manufacturing cost and operating expenses, including depreciation 216,494,138.77 394,093,000.04

Net manufacturing profit 65,147,768.24 52,317,808.58

Less other income 2,291,409.45 3,714,056.74

Total net earnings 62,856,358.79 48,603,751.84

Less income tax 1,518,205.69 2,748,012.30

Income before depreciation 61,338,153.10 45,855,739.54

Less depreciation 46,881,212.13 31,510,396.97

Net income 14,456,940.97 14,345,342.57

All plants of the corporation, both steel and non-ferrous, are operated on a full capacity as effected by an occasional shortage of coal, said Mr. Grace.

The shipbuilding plants have the capacity of over 500,000 tons of steel annually.

Good relations between the management and its employees have been maintained and forwarded through the operation of the employee representation plan.

The plan provides recognition for the employees individually and collectively as to all matters pertaining to the conditions under which their services are rendered.

Mr. Grace said the report recently in circulation that the corporation had on its books uncompleted orders for ships alone amounting to \$229,000,000 is incorrect.

The published report that figure referred to uncompleted orders instead of, as should have been the case, to the value of shipbuilding work completed over a period.

Commenting on his statement Mr. Grace estimated that the book value of Bethlehem common stock is \$25 a share.

He said the reason the Bethlehem Corporation charged off only \$125,000,000 in depreciation last year compared with \$74,407,126 in 1918, was that the government fixed a maximum depreciation charge beyond which the company could not go.

This, he intimated, was done for the purpose of curtailing taxable profits.

The profit of 5.45 per cent on gross business, represented by net income of \$15,366,860, Mr. Grace said, was only a fair one.

In this view Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board, also was coincided.

Orders on hand of \$252,449,000 compared with \$238,946,000 at the end of 1918.

However, the latter included large war orders. New business booked last year was wholly commercial business.

Although the steel industry did not really get going until the middle of the year, all war investments have been written off, said Mr. Grace.

The capacity of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was placed by Mr. Grace at 2,250,000 tons of finished steel a year.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has advanced prices about \$1 a ton over the schedule established at the price conference March 21 last, or just sufficiently to meet the increased cost of production.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is exporting about 10 per cent of its steel through the export corporation it organized with other independent manufacturers.

The percentage for export, which is the minimum allowed under its agreement, Continental Europe are taking these exports.

The corporation has such a large domestic demand that it is not likely to reduce the percentage for export, which is the minimum allowed under its agreement.

Bethlehem Steel will start its fleet of ore carriers between the United States and Chile, where it owns large fields of iron deposits, this year.

Some of the two ships are nearly completed, one of six ordered. Meanwhile it is importing ores from Cuba and Europe.

Its contract for Swedish ores, suspended during the war, is in effect again. Spain also is a ready market.

The domestic outlook is exceptionally bright, said Mr. Grace. Demand for structural steel is particularly heavy.

The company is well prepared to supply this demand, excepting for a shortage of coal due entirely to lack of sufficient cars at the mines.

Although the gross business of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in 1919 showed a decrease of \$166,568,502 compared with that of the previous year, its net income was \$15,366,860, or 19.8 per cent on the common stock, compared with \$15,930,390, or 20.08 per cent in 1918.

The net income for the year represents a profit of 5.45 per cent on the volume of business done.

The corporation had orders on hand December 31 last amounting to \$252,449,000 in value. New business booked during the year amounted to \$204,144,000.

The corporation expended \$35,500,000 on extensions and additions to plants during 1919.

These are the salient points of a preliminary report on the results of the year's business done by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation read by G. B. Grace, the president, at the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday.

The Board declared the regular dividends on both classes of preferred stocks for the entire year and also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on both classes of common stock.

The preferred dividends are payable as follows:

April 1, 1920, to stockholders of record March 16, 1920.

July 1, 1920, to stockholders of record June 15, 1920.

October 1, 1920, to stockholders of record September 15, 1920.

January 1, 1921, to stockholders of record December 15, 1920.

Dividends on both classes of common stock are payable on April 1, 1920, to stockholders of record March 15, 1920.

Mr. Grace's comparative statement of earnings follows:

1919. 1918.

Gross sales and contracts \$281,641,907.01 \$448,410,808.62

Less manufacturing cost and operating expenses, including depreciation 216,494,138.77 394,093,000.04

Net manufacturing profit 65,147,768.24 52,317,808.58

Less other income 2,291,409.45 3,714,056.74

Total net earnings 62,856,358.79 48,603,751.84

Less income tax 1,518,205.69 2,748,012.30

Income before depreciation 61,338,153.10 45,855,739.54

Less depreciation 46,881,212.13 31,510,396.97

Net income 14,456,940.97 14,345,342.57

All plants of the corporation, both steel and non-ferrous, are operated on a full capacity as effected by an occasional shortage of coal, said Mr. Grace.

The shipbuilding plants have the capacity of over 500,000 tons of steel annually.

Good relations between the management and its employees have been maintained and forwarded through the operation of the employee representation plan.

The plan provides recognition for the employees individually and collectively as to all matters pertaining to the conditions under which their services are rendered.

Mr. Grace said the report recently in circulation that the corporation had on its books uncompleted orders for ships alone amounting to \$229,000,000 is incorrect.

The published report that figure referred to uncompleted orders instead of, as should have been the case, to the value of shipbuilding work completed over a period.

Commenting on his statement Mr. Grace estimated that the book value of Bethlehem common stock is \$25 a share.

He said the reason the Bethlehem Corporation charged off only \$125,000,000 in depreciation last year compared with \$74,407,126 in 1918, was that the government fixed a maximum depreciation charge beyond which the company could not go.

This, he intimated, was done for the purpose of curtailing taxable profits.

The profit of 5.45 per cent on gross business, represented by net income of \$15,366,860, Mr. Grace said, was only a fair one.

In this view Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board, also was coincided.

Orders on hand of \$252,449,000 compared with \$238,946,000 at the end of 1918.

However, the latter included large war orders. New business booked last year was wholly commercial business.

Although the steel industry did not really get going until the middle of the year, all war investments have been written off, said Mr. Grace.

The capacity of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was placed by Mr. Grace at 2,250,000 tons of finished steel a year.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has advanced prices about \$1 a ton over the schedule established at the price conference March 21 last, or just sufficiently to meet the increased cost of production.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is exporting about 10 per cent of its steel through the export corporation it organized with other independent manufacturers.

The percentage for export, which is the minimum allowed under its agreement, Continental Europe are taking these exports.

The corporation has such a large domestic demand that it is not likely to reduce the percentage for export, which is the minimum allowed under its agreement.

Bethlehem Steel will start its fleet of ore carriers between the United States and Chile, where it owns large fields of iron deposits, this year.

Some of the two ships are nearly completed, one of six ordered. Meanwhile it is importing ores from Cuba and Europe.

Its contract for Swedish ores, suspended during the war, is in effect again. Spain also is a ready market.

The domestic outlook is exceptionally bright, said Mr. Grace. Demand for structural steel is particularly heavy.

The company is well prepared to supply this demand, excepting for a shortage of coal due entirely to lack of sufficient cars at the mines.

Although the gross business of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in 1919 showed a decrease of \$166,568,502 compared with that of the previous year, its net income was \$15,366,860, or 19.8 per cent on the common stock, compared with \$15,930,390, or 20.08 per cent in 1918.

The net income for the year represents a profit of 5.45 per cent on the volume of business done.

The corporation had orders on hand December 31 last amounting to \$252,449,000 in value. New business booked during the year amounted to \$204,144,000.

The corporation expended \$35,500,000 on extensions and additions to plants during 1919.

These are the salient points of a preliminary report on the results of the year's business done by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation read by G. B. Grace, the president, at the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday.

The Board declared the regular dividends on both classes of preferred stocks for the entire year and also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on both classes of common stock.

The preferred dividends are payable as follows:

April 1, 1920, to stockholders of record March 16, 1920.

July 1, 1920, to stockholders of record June 15, 1920.

October 1, 1920, to stockholders of record September 15, 1920.

January 1, 1921, to stockholders of record December 15, 1920.

Dividends on both classes of common stock are payable on April 1, 1920, to stockholders of record March 15, 1920.

Mr. Grace's comparative statement of earnings follows:

1919. 1918.

Gross sales and contracts \$281,641,907.01 \$448,410,808.62

Less manufacturing cost and operating expenses, including depreciation 216,494,138.77 394,093,000.04

Net manufacturing profit 65,147,768.24 52,317,808.58

Less other income 2,291,409.45 3,714,056.74

Total net earnings 62,856,358.79 48,603,751.84

Less income tax 1,518,205.69 2,748,012.30

Income before depreciation 61,338,153.10 45,855,739.54

Less depreciation 46,881,212.13 31,510,396.97

Net income 14,456,940.97 14,345,342.57

All plants of the corporation, both steel and non-ferrous, are operated on a full capacity as effected by an occasional shortage of coal, said Mr. Grace.

The shipbuilding plants have the capacity of over 500,000 tons of steel annually.

Good relations between the management and its employees have been maintained and forwarded through the operation of the employee representation plan.

The plan provides recognition for the employees individually and collectively as to all matters pertaining to the conditions under which their services are rendered.

Mr. Grace said the report recently in circulation that the corporation had on its books uncompleted orders for ships alone amounting to \$229,000,000 is incorrect.

The published report that figure referred to uncompleted orders instead of, as should have been the case, to the value of shipbuilding work completed over a period.

Commenting on his statement Mr. Grace estimated that the book value of Bethlehem common stock is \$25 a share.

He said the reason the Bethlehem Corporation charged off only \$125,000,000 in depreciation last year compared with \$74,407,126 in 1918, was that the government fixed a maximum depreciation charge beyond which the company could not go.

This, he intimated, was done for the purpose of curtailing taxable profits.

The profit of 5.45 per cent on gross business, represented by net income of \$15,366,860, Mr. Grace said, was only a fair one.

In this view Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board, also was coincided.

Orders on hand of \$252,449,000 compared with \$238,946,000 at the end of 1918.

However, the latter included large war orders. New business booked last year was wholly commercial business.

Although the steel industry did not really get going until the middle of the year, all war investments have been written off, said Mr. Grace.

The capacity of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was placed by Mr. Grace at 2,250,000 tons of finished steel a year.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has advanced prices about \$1 a ton over the schedule established at the price conference March 21 last, or just sufficiently to meet the increased cost of production.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is exporting about 10 per cent of its steel through the export corporation it organized with other independent manufacturers.

The percentage for export, which is the minimum allowed under its agreement, Continental Europe are taking these exports.

The corporation has such a large domestic demand that it is not likely to reduce the percentage for export, which is the minimum allowed under its agreement.

Bethlehem Steel will start its fleet of ore carriers between the United States and Chile, where it owns large fields of iron deposits, this year.

Some of the two ships are nearly completed, one of six ordered. Meanwhile it is importing ores from Cuba and Europe.

Its contract for Swedish ores, suspended during the war, is in effect again. Spain also is a ready market.

The domestic outlook is exceptionally bright, said Mr. Grace. Demand for structural steel is particularly heavy.

The company is well prepared to supply this demand, excepting for a shortage of coal due entirely to lack of sufficient cars at the mines.

Although the gross business of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in 1919 showed a decrease of \$166,568,502 compared with that of the previous year, its net income was \$15,366,860, or 19.8 per cent on the common stock, compared with \$15,930,390, or 20.08 per cent in 1918.

The net income for the year represents a profit of 5.45 per cent on the volume of business done.

The corporation had orders on hand December 31 last amounting to \$252,449,000 in value. New business booked during the year amounted to \$204,144,000.

The corporation expended \$35,500,000 on extensions and additions to plants during 1919.

These are the salient points of a preliminary report on the results of the year's business done by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation read by G. B. Grace, the president, at the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday.

The Board declared the regular dividends on both classes of preferred stocks for the entire year and also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on both classes of common stock.

The preferred dividends are payable as follows:

April 1, 1920, to stockholders of record March 16, 1920.

July 1, 1920, to stockholders of record June 15, 1920.

October 1, 1920, to stockholders of record September 15, 1920.

January 1, 1921, to stockholders of record December 15, 1920.

Dividends on both classes of common stock are payable on April 1, 1920, to stockholders of record March 15, 1920.

Mr. Grace's comparative statement of earnings follows:

1919. 1918.

Gross sales and contracts \$281,641,907.01 \$448,410,808.62

Less manufacturing cost and operating expenses, including depreciation 216,494,138.77 394,093,000.04

Net manufacturing profit 65,147,768.24 52,317,808.58

Less other income 2,291,409.45 3,714,056.74

Total net earnings 62,856,358.79 48,603,751.84

Less income tax 1,518,205.69 2,748,012.30

Income before depreciation 61,338,153.10 45,855,739.54

Less depreciation 46,881,212.13 31,510,396.97

Net income 14,456,940.97 14,345,342.57

All plants of the corporation, both steel and non-ferrous, are operated on a full capacity as effected by an occasional shortage of coal, said Mr. Grace.

The shipbuilding plants have the capacity of over 500,000 tons of steel annually.

Good relations between the management and its employees have been maintained and forwarded through the operation of the employee representation plan.

The plan provides recognition for the employees individually and collectively as to all matters pertaining to the conditions under which their services are rendered.

Mr. Grace said the report recently in circulation that the corporation had on its books uncompleted orders for ships alone amounting to \$229,000,000 is incorrect.

The published report that figure referred to uncompleted orders instead of, as should have been the case, to the value of shipbuilding work completed over a period.

Commenting on his statement Mr. Grace estimated that the book value of Bethlehem common stock is \$25 a share.

He said the reason the Bethlehem Corporation charged off only \$125,000,000 in depreciation last year compared with \$74,407,126 in 1918, was that the government fixed a maximum depreciation charge beyond which the company could not go.

This, he intimated, was done for the purpose of curtailing taxable profits.

The profit of 5.45 per cent on gross business, represented by net income of \$15,366,860, Mr. Grace said, was only a fair one.

In this view Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board, also was coincided.

Orders on hand of \$252,449,000 compared with \$238,946,000 at the end of 1918.

However, the latter included large war orders. New business booked last year was wholly commercial business.

Although the steel industry did not really get going until the middle of the year, all war investments have been written off, said Mr. Grace.

The capacity of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was placed by Mr. Grace at 2,250,000 tons of finished steel a year.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has advanced prices about \$1 a ton over the schedule established at the price conference March 21 last, or just sufficiently to meet the increased cost of production.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is exporting about 10 per cent of its steel through the export corporation it organized with other independent manufacturers.

The percentage for export, which is the minimum allowed under its agreement, Continental Europe are taking these exports.

The corporation has such a large domestic demand that it is not likely to reduce the percentage for export, which is the minimum allowed under its agreement.

Bethlehem Steel will start its fleet of ore carriers between the United States and Chile, where it owns large fields of iron deposits, this year.

Some of the two ships are nearly completed, one of six ordered. Meanwhile it is importing ores from Cuba and Europe.

Its contract for Swedish ores, suspended during the war, is in effect again. Spain also is a ready market.

The domestic outlook is exceptionally bright, said Mr. Grace. Demand for structural steel is particularly heavy.

The company is